

## MIXED THOUGHT IN NEW CLUB

THE PHILADELPHIAN STARTS OFF WITH A RUSH OF BRAINS.

Technicians and Madrasmanists mingle with Psychologists and the Students of Life as a Fine Art—Chief Duty Will Be to Find What's True.

Merely to attain the absolute, or as another speaker put it, "to bring out all the little flames and put them together to form the light of truth which is the goal of the world," a hundred or more seekers for truth inaugurated themselves and their club last night in their new clubhouse at 142 West Eighth street.

The presiding officer first thought of was the well known Bahai teacher of Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Howard McNutt. Later, however, the acting president, Walter Goodyear, was decided upon to preside.

Advance notices of the meeting said that last night's function was to be an "inaugural meeting of the Philadelphian Society—by far the most important and promising effort that has been made toward the unification of the various schools of thought." Richard Ingalese picked the title out of his head. He explained last night that it is from the Greek and added that freely translated it means "lovers of truth." [Applause.]

"We have with us to-night," explained President Goodyear as he rose, "a group of the most earnest and thoughtful of our city, who have gathered here to discuss the various branches of thought, and to see if we cannot find a common ground upon which to stand."

"What branch of thought are you connected with?" Mr. Goodyear was asked by one who was seeking truth and hoping to get it before the newspaper trains were made up.

"I'm connected with a printing house," replied Mr. Goodyear.

"But which particular branch of thought?"

"Oh, I'm not connected with any branch of thought," Mr. Goodyear was good enough to answer. A little booklet he had got up, however, gave the names of many of the different kinds of thought represented.

The philosophers of the Bahai Revelation seemed to have the largest representation, of which easily the most distinguished was Teacher McNutt. Growth by Singing, also known as Psychological Principles, was well represented, and so was The Brooklyn Truth Center, the geographical center of which is, according to the pamphlet, 314 Quincy street. Also there were the New Thought School, the Madrasman philosophers, representatives of Psychotherapy, the Science of Being, the Study of Life as a Fine Art, the Women's International League of Right Thinking and Right Living—members of which usually have to have a "good" engraved on the lower right hand corner of their cards when only half way along on the title—the Vedanta Society and the Universal Religion and Philosophy all were represented.

It was a prominent teacher in the Science of Being, Mrs. Josephine Verlage, who expounded first the doctrine upon which all the addresses of the evening were founded.

"Our society," said Mrs. Verlage, "has been formed so that we may come to call from this, that or the other philosophy what is the truth. Anything that will bear the final test is true. It seems to me that all things that are proved to be true should be accepted as such."

This last opinion of Mrs. Verlage seemed to be agreeable to all present. Mrs. Verlage here closed her address with an explanation of what the final test consists of, but she had not yet reached the very end of the doorbell ring persistently, for she wanted to get in. The worthy secretary, Lucius Lippincott, who formerly worked for a rubber plant dealer in East 125th street, unfortunately made so much noise in opening the door that the gist of her address was lost to all except those sitting under the picture of Martha Washington crossing the Delaware near the piano.

After an hour or so after Mr. McNutt and a party of Brooklynites entered there was much work for Lucius, as the doorbell rang steadily and thinkers crowded into the new clubhouse. Nobody had stopped to think, as Mr. Goodyear apologetically explained later, that so many would be on the job. Wherefore there was a dearth of chairs for some, and they were therefore compelled to stand around and think and think. Swami Abhayananda made an interesting entrance among the first comers, and he proudly pointed out to Mr. McNutt's friends from Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary Dunn of the Theosophical Society followed soon after, and then came Arthur Dodge of the Bahai Revelation, a noted philosopher. Mrs. J. J. Powell of the Growth by Singing, Mrs. Sayre of the Brooklyn Truth Center and Katherine Farrington of the Metaphysical Meetings of New York and Main avenue, Sdranton, Pa. Soon everybody was there.

And who is the dark complexioned gentleman over there—pardon me for pointing? a member was asked just before the meeting began with a duel on the piano and a party of Brooklynites entered there was much work for Lucius, as the doorbell rang steadily and thinkers crowded into the new clubhouse. Nobody had stopped to think, as Mr. Goodyear apologetically explained later, that so many would be on the job. Wherefore there was a dearth of chairs for some, and they were therefore compelled to stand around and think and think. Swami Abhayananda made an interesting entrance among the first comers, and he proudly pointed out to Mr. McNutt's friends from Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary Dunn of the Theosophical Society followed soon after, and then came Arthur Dodge of the Bahai Revelation, a noted philosopher. Mrs. J. J. Powell of the Growth by Singing, Mrs. Sayre of the Brooklyn Truth Center and Katherine Farrington of the Metaphysical Meetings of New York and Main avenue, Sdranton, Pa. Soon everybody was there.

Which one? Oh, you mean that gentleman over there—pardon me for pointing. No, that's Swami Abhayananda. This one is Swami Abhayananda. They're two quite distinct persons. Upon investigation this was proved to be true.

A man played the violin and a woman accompanied him by way of starting things. While the pianist was tickling pianos and her accompanist was the middle fairly cry, the two were made to find out the identity of the performers, but no one seemed to know. Some of the assembled thinkers thought the pianist was a man, but the pianist was a woman, even going so far as to say that he could fairly make it talk; others thought that perhaps this wasn't true, but were willing to announce their error if convinced they were on a wrong train of thought.

When it was all over the presiding officer rose. He took his stand on a sort of driving seat made of a flat box covered with carpet of a very neat and elegant pattern.

This society," the acting president explained, "stands for the composite teachings and philosophies of all the individual teachers counted in its membership, no matter how they may differ. The Goodyear society is still the president, but the individual teachers would have to stand for their own stuff by themselves. Then Mr. Ingalese was introduced.

"I have learned during the years of my study," said Mr. Ingalese, "that when one gives himself over to a school of thought he is in danger of overlooking the good points in other schools of thought. Now no one will advance along spiritual or intellectual lines unless—"

He closed the doorbell rang persistently. Mrs. Lippincott had to be violent efforts to get to the knob to open the door. After he had admitted a girl who was scattered under a black hat Lucius told many instances of the work his own society is doing, the Philadelphian Literary and Poultry Breeding Association of Harlem and The Bronx.

This society," he explained, had no entries at the last poultry show, but had begun the development of fighting cocks, but merely as a gentlemanly pastime. The Tucker society is still the president, but will probably lose the job at the coming election on the first Thursday in March owing to the growing strength of a cock horse.

"And so we must be ready," concluded Mr. Ingalese, "at any time to abandon our most cherished beliefs, supposing

## LOUIS BEECHER CHAMPAGNE

BRUT VINTAGE 1900

All Leading Hotels and Restaurants.

E. La Montagne's Sons

45 Beaver St.

We should happen upon something better."

[Applause.]

The Faulkner Page said that the time is ripe just now for truth.

"We who have glimpsed in even the slightest degree," continued the speaker, "have all of it. We know that no one can have all of it. We must seize the fact psychologically that each of us needs the diversity of teachings whereby to approach the truth."

Lucius and the doorbell again interrupted, and Lucius, on his way back, prevented most of those near the street end of the parlors from following the speaker's interesting remarks to finality.

Mrs. Verlage here spoke briefly and urged her hearers to believe that the final test was the only method of determining the truth. In an impassioned peroration she urged her listeners to accept as true anything that they had proved to be true.

After that the speaker read a letter from another one over, following which Mr. Goodyear read a letter from "a lady who wishes to become a charter member, but that the dues must be paid."

Many of the optimists in the audience hoped that the sender of the telegram had failed to fulfill the money part of the transaction, and the speaker, in the name of the telegraph companies which prohibit senders of telegrams from enclosing bills or silver coin with their messages.

The final speaker was a tall man who spoke a long time. The presiding officer had cautioned the philosophers that each speech should go only ten minutes and that further efforts would cause the orator to run in danger of going beyond the time limit. The tall speaker, however, admitted early that he has not mastered all truth and so may be pardoned if he has not yet grasped the knowledge that ten minutes can only be run in just 60 seconds flat.

After it was all over everybody was urged to come forward and pay the dues and join. Many did. It will cost you \$3 a year to obtain all the privileges of the society, but it should be borne in mind that the dues must be paid monthly installments and in advance at that.

HUGGING STOPS A RUNAWAY.

Policeman Jumps From Auto to Horse on the Move Down Broadway.

A delivery horse of Rogers Foot & Co. ran away at sight of an elevated train crossing Broadway at Fifty-third street yesterday afternoon. The driver, Henry Trout, pulled on the reins and the bit broke. He kept on pulling, trying to throw the horse at least, but the animal merely stumbled and then galloped all the faster down Broadway.

Traffic Policeman Dominick Bligh commandeered an automobile and gave chase. At Forty-ninth street the car was with the horse. Bligh jumped and closed his arms about the runaway's neck. He hung on until the horse stopped near Forty-sixth street.

Then Bligh had to go home on sick leave. The horse was used to being shaken up that way.

REAR ADMIRAL BURELL DEAD.

Retired in 1908 After Nearly 44 Years of Service in U. S. Navy—Died in Wales.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Rear Admiral William T. Burrell, U. S. N., retired, died today at Llandudno, a watering place in Wales.

Rear Admiral Burrell was retired on July 19, 1908. At that time he was superintendent of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, where he had been stationed since September 11, 1905. In that time he changed his place from a straggling naval station, consisting of a drydock and five buildings, into a well equipped yard with a coaling plant, a magazine building, houses for the officers, an athletic field and a swimming pool. He was stationed there. He was instrumental in having the Philadelphia located there as a receiving ship.

Rear Admiral Burrell was born in Vicksburg, Miss., he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis from Missouri. He was graduated in 1868 at the age of 20. Two years later he became an ensign, and he was made a master in 1869. He was promoted to a lieutenant in 1870, and to a Lieutenant-Commander in 1885. During that time he served on the Asiatic Squadron, the Worcester, Hartford and Trenton, at the Naval Academy, on the Juanita, at the Norfolk yard, on the Plinta, the Dolphin and as a light cruiser. He was promoted to a Commander and four years later was in command of the gunboat Wheeling. He was commissioned a Captain in 1895 and was assigned to the battleship Oregon. After two years service there he was put in command of the battleship Oregon and after a year's command of the Indiana he returned to the Puget Sound yard. He reached the rank of Rear Admiral in June, 1906. He had a total sea service of over twenty years and seven months.

Minister Combs Nails for Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIMA, Jan. 4.—Leslie Combs, the American Minister to Peru, sailed from Callao this afternoon for Panama en route to the United States on leave of absence.

The Weather.

Jan. 3.—The cold wave reached the Atlantic seaboard on Monday night, and by yesterday morning it was from 15 to 30 degrees colder over all the northeastern coast.

At New York the cold wave was followed by a high pressure over the lake region, which caused brisk to high winds, generally from the northwest. The cold wave did not reach further south than Kentucky and Virginia, but it was below zero over all the southern part of New England and the southern western parts of New York.

It was below zero also in the upper Mississippi and most of the Missouri Valley and at Moorehead, Minn., and Helena, Mont. It was 15 below at Minneapolis, 10 below at St. Paul, 5 below at St. Louis, 0 below at Kansas City, 5 below at Omaha, 10 below at Denver, 15 below at Salt Lake City, 20 below at Portland, 25 below at Seattle, 30 below at San Francisco, 35 below at Los Angeles, 40 below at Honolulu.

There was snow throughout the Missouri Valley and generally fair weather elsewhere. In this city the barometer, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
9 A. M.	11°	6°	6°	6°	12°
12 M.	10°	5°	5°	5°	11°
3 P. M.	10°	5°	5°	5°	11°
Lowest temperature, 8°, at 10 P. M.					

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, snow and warmer to day; snow in northern and brist and possibly northeast and to-morrow; increasing northeast and east winds.

For New England, increasing cloudiness and warmer, with snow by to-night and to-morrow; brist and possibly northeast and east winds.

For the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, snow or rain and warmer to-day; rain to-morrow; increasing easterly winds.

For western Pennsylvania, rain or snow and warmer to-day; rain or snow to-morrow; brist and possibly high easterly winds.

For western New York, snow and warmer to-day; snow to-morrow; high easterly winds.

For New York City, snow and warmer to-day; snow to-morrow; high easterly winds.

## WINGS BREAK, AVIATOR DIES

LEON DELAGRANGE KILLED BY FALL OF 39 FEET.

Was One of France's Foremost Flight Experts. First Monoplane Victim—Caught in Broken Machine. He Lost Control—Began Life as a Sculptor.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Leon Delagrange, one of the foremost aviators of France, was killed to-day at Pau as the result of an accident to his monoplane.

On December 30 last Delagrange established a new monoplane record, and on the following day was an unsuccessful competitor for the Michelin cup. His death makes the fourth death by accident among aviators in recent months.

Delagrange was continuing his experiments at the aerodrome of Croix d'Hins at the second meeting. A large crowd was present when at 2:30 o'clock he brought out his monoplane and ascended. He made three turns of the course at a height of ten meters, or about thirty-two feet, and was making a turn against the wind, which was blowing at the rate of eight meters a second, when the left wing of his machine broke and the other wing dropped.

Delagrange was caught in the machine in such a way that he lost control of it and the aeroplane crashed to the ground. Delagrange was instantly killed. Three of his ribs and the left clavicle were broken and his skull was fractured.

The accident and sudden death of the noted aviator caused great excitement among the spectators.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The *Matin* publishes this morning some comments by Louis Blériot, the aviator, upon the death of Delagrange.

"This death," said he, "in place of discouraging us should fortify our wills. It shows us the imperious necessity of trusting our lives only to well tried apparatus, fitted and perfected to the last degree. It also shows us how glorious it is to avenge our deaths by achieving practically a conquest of an element which still resists us. Honor to him; his memory is imperishable in all hearts."

The majority of the papers comment with bitterness on the death of the aviator, which has produced in France a considerable emotion. The *Petit Republicain* recalls a question addressed one day to Delagrange regarding his projects. He answered, it says:

"I do not like to talk about my projects. They have so little security. A mishap in the air, a broken stay and you have a tumble, with the prospect of breaking your neck." Then brusquely he added: "But don't let us speak any more about that or else I believe I would never again go up in an aeroplane."

Leon Delagrange was noted for his courageous feats. On many occasions he accomplished perilous achievements that other aviators feared to undertake.

On March 17, 1907, he made his first public flight at Bagatelle, France in a Voisin biplane. He flew thirty feet. A few days later he made an ascent of 153 feet, which was a notable achievement.

He carried Henri Farman, the aviator, as a passenger.

One of Delagrange's most sensational performances was a flight made October 19, 1909, at Doncaster, England, in so severe a storm that no other aviator would brave it.

On the following day he set up a world's record for speed in a flight of six miles made in 7 minutes and 36 seconds, averaging about 50 miles an hour. These exhibitions cost him his opportunity to compete for the Michelin trophy, because the meet at Doncaster was not mentioned by the Aero Club and all members who flew were disqualified until January 1.

This is said to have been a great disappointment to Delagrange, who had had an eye on the cup.

On December 30, at Juvisy, he made a flight of 124 miles in 2 hours 32 minutes, which is his record for distance and duration. On May 28, 1908, in Rome, in his Voisin machine, he flew in the presence of the King of Italy. Soon afterward he took a flight as a passenger Mme. Enault-Peltier. This was the first time that a woman made a flight in an aeroplane.

He established a time record on September 6, 1908, in a flight of 152.5 miles made in 29 minutes 53 seconds.

In May, 1909, he received the award of the Lagatier prize, making 36 1-10 miles in 10 minutes 18 seconds. He was an entrant in the Reims competition and won a 150-mile monoplane with the tenth prize for speed and the eighth for distance. In September last he visited Denmark and made a flight of 15 minutes duration. He was accompanied by J. A. Wilson, an engineer, who owns extensive fruit lands and has lived here ten years, will succeed him. It is reported that Mr. Wilson was indorsed by Vice-President Sherman.

ENGLISH ELECTION BETS.

Liberals Said to Be Putting Up Money That Shows Odds in Their Favor.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—For the last week or so betting at Lloyd's on the result of the general election has been at even money.

A day or so ago the price advanced to odds of 5 to 4 on the Liberals. To-day the odds were again suddenly advanced to 7 to 3 on the Liberals winning out.

It is stated, however, that the layers of the odds were Liberals.

SAVED WILHELMINA'S HUSBAND

Prince Henry's Runaway Horses Stopped by a Brave Soldier.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A despatch from The Hague to the *Rein* says that while the Prince consort was driving to the palace to-day the horses bolted.

A non-commissioned grenadier seized them by the bridle and succeeded in checking the runaways. Prince Henry warmly thanked the soldier for his bravery.

German Hoboken Pastors Must Know.

The Rev. Henry T. Beatty, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Hudson street, Hoboken, conducts marriage ceremonies in German when tying knots for non-English speaking couples, although he cannot carry on a conversation in that language.

He committed the German marriage form to memory, fearing that he would not always be able to get an interpreter, and now he rattles it off with great ease.

Insurance Agent Dies in Cigar Store.

Albert C. Lawrence, an insurance agent, was taken sick in a Forty-second street cigar store at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was helped to a cigar store at 1472 Broadway and died before an ambulance could bring help.

His death was caused, a physician said, by a large dose of fine ice at Atlantic City. Lawrence lived at 2018 Seventh avenue. He was 59 years old.

240 Millions

is the January disbursement of Dividends and Interest in New York.

Will the recipients of this remember the suffering poor? We know of many pitiful cases and will write if desired just how your gift is used.

Send to R. S. MINTURN, Treas., Room 211, N. 105 E. 22nd St., New York.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CON. OF THE POOR.

H. FULTON CUTTING, President.

## WOMAN AVIATOR HURT.

Biplane of Mme. De la Roche Runs Into Poles and Falls With Her.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Baroness De la Roche, the woman aviator, met with a somewhat serious accident while continuing her experiments in a Voisin biplane at Buoy, near Chalons, to-day.

The wind was slight when she made her ascent, but on the second turn of the course, while flying at a height of five meters, she made too wide a curve and was not able to go high enough to clear some poplar trees, which the machine struck.

The apparatus was disabled and fell to the ground. Mme. De la Roche was assisted out of the machine at once and the aeroplane was taken to the shed.

Mme. De la Roche complained of internal pains and her shoulder was dislocated.

The Baroness De la Roche is the first woman in the world to pilot an aeroplane. In her first attempt at Chalons, France, several weeks ago she flew for 300 yards. Her second attempt resulted in a flight of two circuits of the aerodrome, a distance of about four miles.

NEW BISHOP OF BURLINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. John Joseph Rice of Northbridge Honored.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The Rev. John Joseph Rice, D.D., pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at Northbridge, Mass., in the diocese of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed Bishop of the diocese of Burlington, Vt.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Rev. Father J. J. Rice, who was appointed to-day Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Burlington, Vt., expressed great surprise when the announcement of his elevation was made to him. Father Rice is a comparatively young man, having just celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday. He came here in 1903 as the first pastor of St. Peter's Church, and during the six years of his pastorate he has built a church edifice valued at \$50,000 and a rectory worth about \$12,000. His parish here has about 170 communicants.

Father Rice was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1881 and in 1884 from the Grand Seminary of Theology in Montreal. In September of that year he was ordained by Bishop Beaver of Springfield. He then took a postgraduate course in theology at the American College in Rome, receiving the degree of doctor of divinity in 1887. Returning to the United States he was assigned to parishes at Portland, Me., and Pittsburg, Pittsfield, and Oxford, Mass. For two years he was professor of philosophy at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Mass., and in 1903 was assigned to the pastorate of the newly organized St. Peter's Church at Northbridge.

EVERY JUSTICE FOR THE PORTS.

To Secure It Atlantic Steamship Lines Raise Freight Rates.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—With a view to securing a fair port on the Atlantic seaboard of North America the benefit of its geographical position as an importing and distributing centre for freight the managers of the North Atlantic steamship lines agreed to-day on a minimum tariff and the abolition of a number of unremunerative rates which arose from competitive traffic to interior points of the United States.

Under the new rates agreed upon to-day the charges in about thirty classes of goods are increased from half a crown to a sovereign a ton.

THEY PRINTED "CHANTICLER."

Paris and Italian Papers Seized for Infringement on Rostand's Play.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—At the instance of the *Revue-Illustration*, which holds the exclusive right to the publication of Rostand's "Chanticleer" after its first performance, to-day's editions of the *Paris Journal* and *Leclair* and the Italian newspaper *Secolo*, which published an analysis of and extracts from the barnyard novel, were seized by the authorities. The *Revue-Illustration* has instituted legal proceedings against these journals.

WON'T REAPPOINT GRAHAM.

Dickinson Leaving Porto Rico Puts One Officeholder Out of Pain.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 4.—Shortly before Secretary of War Dickinson left here yesterday for Santo Domingo, Cuba and the United States he informed L. H. Graham, Commissioner of the Interior, that he would not be reappointed.

J. A. Wilson, an engineer, who owns extensive fruit lands and has lived here ten years, will succeed him. It is reported that Mr. Wilson was indorsed by Vice-President Sherman.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS INCREASE.

Receipts Grow in Manchuria While Ports Elsewhere Show Falling Off.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—The customs collections for July and September amounted to \$8,067,671 taels (somewhere about \$4,500,000), compared with \$4,252,521 taels for the corresponding months last year. At Shanghai the collections were 2,684,479 taels, against 2,407,964 taels last year.

The increased receipts were mostly in Manchuria. Most of the ports showed decreases in the receipts.

DANGEROUS MAN AT CAPITAL.

Has Been Threatening Vice-President Sherman and Senator La Follette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Declaring at times that he is Jesus Christ and at others the President of the United States, Gilbert Ringer of Two Rivers, Wis., who has been menacing Senator La Follette and Vice-President Sherman, is being searched for by the Washington police.

Ringer called on Senator La Follette almost daily before the holiday recess. The Senator refused to see him, and when persuasive measures failed to appease him Col. John Hannom, secretary to the Senator, communicated with the authorities at Two Rivers. The reply came that Ringer's relatives could not care for him and that he was not considered longer a resident of the place.

After making repeated calls at the Vice-President's room in the Capitol yesterday Ringer grew violent and threatening. He was searched by H. E. Devendorf, secretary to the Vice-President, and found to be armed with a revolver. He was taken to the police station and is now in custody.

FINE HUDSON ICE CROP.

Good Fields Already Formed, but Cold Snap Premises an Unusual Yield.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—With thermometers registering at zero all day in the Hudson River Valley and marking below this evening at 7 o'clock, the ice men are sure of a banner crop, which will be harvested early if ice workers can be had.

Up the river from Albany to Saugerties everything is ready to start marking the fields and begin cutting. Every big house is empty and with ice now on the Hudson River of an average thickness of three inches there is no doubt that they should be filled with from ten to twelve inch ice, which no doubt will be formed before the end of the week. There are large fields of fine ice at Atlantic City, New Baltimore, Catskill and Hudson.

## BALFOUR SEES GERMAN PERIL.

BLAMES LIBERALS FOR LOSS OF NAVAL SUPREMACY.

They've Been Living on What His Ministry Left Them—Truth as to German Navy Hidden From Parliament and the Country—One Sure Way to Have Peace.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—In a speech at Henley to-day ex-Premier Balfour accused the Government of neglecting the navy. He added some remarkable utterances in connection with that subject respecting British relations with Germany.

He said that when the Unionists retired from office four years ago, they left to the next Government overwhelming strength in battleships and ample naval stores. The Government had since been living on those and the position was now altogether different.

During the earlier part of the Liberal Administration the Government was occupied in amiable and philanthropic, but perfectly futile negotiations respecting the limitation of armaments. While it was talking, other nations more alert had added to their armaments at an unprecedented rate and increased their power and speed of turning out ships of the greatest fighting strength. Thus Great Britain's comparative strength had enormously diminished.

He did not blame the Government for Germany building more rapidly than Great Britain, but he blamed it for withholding from the House of Commons and from the country the knowledge it undoubtedly possessed that this vital alteration had taken place. The Government had taken no steps to counteract the German advantage, and it was only accidentally that the country had gained knowledge of it.

Great Britain was now in a position in this matter in which it had not been within living memory. Her naval supremacy in her own seas would be threatened in the near future, yet unless the navy were supreme the British Empire would exist only on sufferance.

Mr. Balfour declared that he was a great admirer of Germany. The world, he said, owed her a great debt for her scientific research and marvelous organization. The British had much to learn from her in many directions. There was one direction in which he wished particularly they would learn, and that was to face facts.

He disavowed pessimism regarding the navy's future if the country would recognize fully its obligations and necessities, but if it would not face the facts it could not recognize them. Continuing, he said:

"Go and consult the statesmen and diplomats of the lesser Powers and you will find among them absolute unanimity of opinion that a struggle sooner or later between this country and Germany is inevitable. I do not agree with them, but that is their opinion. They have come to the conclusion, I believe utterly wrongly, that we are not alive to our responsibilities, that nothing can stir us up to a recognition of our position, and that therefore we are predestined to succumb in a great contest to the country that does face facts, which is alive to its responsibility and which talks little but does much."

This declaration of view of Great Britain's vitality, Mr. Balfour added, had gone so far that he had known Germans not connected with the Government, but men of position and character who were engaged in great affairs, who had the audacity to say: "Do you suppose we should ever allow Great Britain to adopt a tariff?"

Such things, Mr. Balfour declared, made his blood boil. He believed these prophets were mistaken. No Continental country had ever been able to understand the temper of the British people;